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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/511,105	10/14/2004	Jukka Tuomi	60091.00338	6584
32294	7590	04/07/2006	EXAMINER	
SQUIRE, SANDERS & DEMPSEY L.L.P. 14TH FLOOR 8000 TOWERS CRESCENT TYSONS CORNER, VA 22182			AJIBADE AKONAI, OLUMIDE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2617	

DATE MAILED: 04/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/511,105	TUOMI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Olumide T. Ajibade-Akonai	2686	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 October 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)               | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/14/2004</u> .  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

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The Art Unit location of your application in the USPTO has changed. To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application should be directed to Art Unit 2617.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Specification*

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: The "first data transfer connection 102" on page 3, lines 24-25 of the disclosure should be "first data transfer connection 106" as indicated in figure 1. Appropriate correction is required.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 2, 5-15, 21-26, 29-39 and 45-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **McCann et al EP 1191763 (hereinafter McCann)** in view of **Williamson EP 1107089**.

Regarding **claim 1**, McCann discloses a method for authenticating a user of a data transfer device, comprising: inputting (204) identification data (WLAN identity, see fig. 1, col. 3, [0014]) of a subscriber of a mobile communications system (mobile user with handset 10, see fig. 1, col. 3, [0017]) to the service access point (service selection gateway SSG 5, see fig. 1, col. 3, [0015]); checking (206) from the mobile communications system whether the mobile subscriber identification data contains an access right to the service access point (see fig. 1, col. 3, [0016]-[0017]); and, if a valid

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access right exists, generating (212) a password (PIN, see fig. 1, col. 3, [0017]), transmitting (214) the password to a subscriber terminal corresponding to the mobile subscriber identification data (see fig. 1, col. 3, [0017]), and logging in (216) to the service access point from the data transfer device using the password transmitted to the subscriber terminal (mobile user utilizes the sent PIN for validation of WLAN account, see fig. 1, col. 3, [0017]).

McCann fails to disclose setting up (202) a data transfer connection from the data transfer device to a service access point.

In the same field of endeavor, Williamson discloses setting up (202) a data transfer connection from the data transfer device to a service access point (terminal 1 is connected to LAN 2, see fig. 1, col. 2, [0013]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Williamson into the system of McCann for the benefit of accessing a remote network over the Internet.

Regarding **claim 2**, as applied to claim 1, McCann further discloses wherein the mobile subscriber identification data consist of a mobile subscriber international ISDN number (user's cellular number, see col. 3, [0014]).

Regarding **claim 5**, as applied to claim 1, McCann further discloses wherein the password is transmitted to the subscriber in a packet switched message (see fig. 1, col. 3, [0017]).

Regarding **claim 6**, as applied to claim 1, McCann further discloses wherein the password is transmitted to the subscriber terminal in a short message (see fig. 1, col. 3, [0017]).

Regarding **claim 7**, as applied to claim 1, McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed invention.

McCann fails to disclose wherein the data transfer connection between the data transfer device and the service access point is a radio link.

Williamson, however, further discloses wherein the data transfer connection between the data transfer device and the service access point is a radio link (see fig. 1, col. 2, [0013]).

It would therefore have been obvious to further modify McCann using Williamson's invention for the purpose of accessing a network over the Internet.

Regarding **claim 8**, as applied to claim 7, McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed invention.

McCann fails to disclose wherein the radio link is implemented using a wireless local area network.

Williamson, however, further discloses wherein the radio link is implemented using a wireless local area network (see fig. 1, col. 2, [0013]).

It would therefore have been obvious to further modify McCann using Williamson's invention for the purpose of accessing a network over the Internet.

Regarding **claim 9**, as applied to claim 7, McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed invention.

McCann fails to disclose wherein the radio link is implemented using a short-range transceiver.

Williamson, however, further discloses wherein the radio link is implemented using a short-range transceiver (inherent, since it is well known that a connection between a service access point and a data transfer device such as a laptop or PDA can be connected by any communication means such as IR, Bluetooth or any wired means such as coaxial or fiber-optic cable as desired, see fig. 1, col. 2, [0013]).

It would therefore have been obvious to further modify McCann using Williamson's invention for the purpose of accessing a network over the Internet.

Regarding **claim 10**, as applied to claim 1, McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed invention.

McCann fails to disclose wherein the data transfer connection between the data transfer device and the service access point is wired.

Williamson, however, further discloses wherein the data transfer connection between the data transfer device and the service access point is wired (inherent, since it is well known that a connection between a service access point and a data transfer device such as a laptop or PDA can be connected by any communication means such as IR, Bluetooth or any wired means such as coaxial or fiber-optic cable as desired, see fig. 1, col. 2, [0013]).

It would therefore have been obvious to further modify McCann using Williamson's invention for the purpose of accessing a network over the Internet.

Regarding **claim 11**, as applied to claim 1, McCann further discloses wherein the

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method further comprises; billing for the data transfer connection between the data transfer device and the service access point in a bill directed to the identification data of the mobile subscriber (see fig. 1, col. 3, [0017]).

Regarding **claim 12**, as applied to claim 1, McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed invention.

Williamson further discloses wherein the data transfer connection initially set up between the data transfer device and the service access point is maintained until login (see fig. 1, col. 2, [0013]-[0014], col. 3, [[0014]-[0015]).

It would therefore have been obvious to further modify McCann using Williamson's invention for the purpose of accessing a network over the Internet.

Regarding **claim 13**, as applied to claim 1, McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed invention.

Williamson further discloses transmitting a second password from the service access point to the data transfer device over a data transfer connection, the second password being also used in connection with login (see fig. 1, col. [0015]-[0016]).

It would therefore have been obvious to further modify McCann using Williamson's invention for the purpose of accessing a network over the Internet.

Regarding **claim 14**, as applied to claim 1, McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed invention.

Williamson further discloses transmitting a confirmation identifier from the

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service access point to the data transfer device over a data transfer connection and transmitting the same confirmation identifier to the subscriber terminal together with the password, the password being only used if the received confirmation identifiers are the same (see fig. 1, col. [0015]-[0016]).

It would therefore have been obvious to further modify McCann using Williamson's invention for the purpose of accessing a network over the Internet.

Regarding **claim 15**, as applied to claim 1, McCann further discloses wherein the data transfer connection between the data transfer device and the service access point is set up when the subscriber terminal is roaming (inherent, since the presence of a home AAA 8 and a local visitor AAA 6 indicates that the mobile user with handset 10 is roaming between a home mobile network and a visitor mobile network, see fig. 1, col. 3, [0016]-[0017]).

Regarding **claim 21**, as applied to claim 1, McCann further discloses using the mobile subscriber identification data as a user ID in connection with login (see fig. 1, col. 3, [0013]-[0014], [0026]).

Regarding **claim 22**, as applied to claim 1, McCann further discloses transmitting a user ID to the subscriber terminal corresponding to the mobile subscriber identification data and using the transmitted user ID in connection with login (see fig. 1, col. 3, [0013]-[0014], [0026]).

Regarding **claim 23**, as applied to claim McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed invention.



McCann fails to disclose transmitting a user ID to the data transfer device over a data transfer connection and using the transmitted user ID in connection with login.

Williamson, however, further discloses transmitting a user ID to the data transfer device over a data transfer connection and using the transmitted user ID in connection with login (see fig. 1, col. 3, [0016]).

It would therefore have been obvious to further modify McCann using Williamson's invention for the purpose of accessing a network over the Internet.

Regarding **claim 24**, McCann discloses a system for authenticating a user of a data transfer device, comprising: a service access point (service selection gateway SSG 5, see fig. 1, col. 3, [0015]), and an authentication server linked to the service access point (110) over a second data transfer connection (visitor AAA unit 6, see fig. 1, col. 3, [0016]); transmitting the mobile subscriber identification data (WLAN identity, see fig. 1, col. 3, [0014]) to the authentication server (114) over the second data transfer connection (see fig. 1, col. 3, [0016]); the authentication server (114) is configured to check from the mobile communications system (134) over a third data transfer connection whether the mobile subscriber identification data contains an access right to the service access point (see fig. 1, col. 3, [0016]-[0017]) and, if a valid access right exists, to generate a password (PIN, see fig. 1, col. 3, [0017]) and transmit the password to a subscriber terminal (102) corresponding to the identification data of the subscriber of the mobile communications system (mobile user with handset 10, see fig. 1, col. 3, [0017]).

McCann fails to disclose a data transfer device (100), a service access point (110) that can be linked to the data transfer device (100) over a first data transfer connection (102), wherein the service access point (110) is configured to receive over the first data transmission connection (106) identification data of a subscriber of a mobile communications system inputted from the data transfer device (100) and wherein the data transfer device (100) is configured to use the password transmitted to the subscriber terminal (102) in connection with login to the service access point (110).

In the same field of endeavor, Williamson discloses a data transfer device (terminal 1, see fig. 1, col. 2, [0013]), a service access point (LAN 2, see fig. 1, col. 2, [0013]) that can be linked to the data transfer device (100) over a first data transfer connection (see fig. 1, col. 2, [0013]), and wherein the service access point (110) is configured to receive over the first data transmission connection (106) identification data of a subscriber of a mobile communications system inputted from the data transfer device (user enters security PIN data at terminal 1, see fig. 1, col. 3, [0016]), and wherein the data transfer device (100) is configured to use the password transmitted to the subscriber terminal (102) in connection with login to the service access point (see fig. 1, col. 3, [0015]-[0017]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Williamson into the system of McCann for the benefit of accessing a remote over the Internet.

Regarding **claim 25**, as applied to claim 24, McCann further discloses wherein the identification data of the subscriber of the mobile communications system consist of the mobile subscriber international ISDN (user's cellular number, see col. 3, [0014]).

Regarding **claim 26**, as applied to claim 24, McCann further discloses wherein the authentication server is an AAA server (home AAA 8 and visiting AAA 6, see fig. 1, col. 3, [0016]-[0017]).

Regarding **claim 29**, as applied to claim 24, McCann further discloses wherein the authentication server is configured to transmit the password to the subscriber terminal in a packet-switched message (see fig. 1, col. 3, [0017]).

Regarding **claim 30**, as applied to claim 24, McCann further discloses wherein the authentication server is configured to transmit the password to the subscriber terminal in a short message (see fig. 1, col. 3, [0017]).

Regarding **claim 31**, as applied to claim 24, McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed invention.

McCann fails to disclose wherein the first data transfer connection between the data transfer device and the service access point is a radio link.

Williamson, however, further discloses wherein the data transfer connection between the data transfer device and the service access point is a radio link (see fig. 1, col. 2, [0013]).

It would therefore have been obvious to further modify McCann using Williamson's invention for the purpose of accessing a network over the Internet.

Regarding **claim 32**, as applied to claim 31, McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed invention.

McCann fails to disclose wherein the service access network is configured to implement the radio link using a wireless local area network.

Williamson, however, further discloses wherein the service access network is configured to implement the radio link using a wireless local area network. (see fig. 1, col. 2, [0013]).

It would therefore have been obvious to further modify McCann using Williamson's invention for the purpose of accessing a network over the Internet.

Regarding **claim 33**, as applied to claim 31, McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed invention.

McCann fails to disclose wherein the service access point comprises a short-range transceiver for implementing the radio link.

Williamson, however, further discloses wherein the service access point comprises a short-range transceiver for implementing the radio link (inherent, since it is well known that a connection between a service access point and a data transfer device such as a laptop or PDA can be connected by any communication means such as IR, Bluetooth or any wired means such as coaxial or fiber-optic cable as desired, see fig. 1, col. 2, [0013]).

It would therefore have been obvious to further modify McCann using Williamson's invention for the purpose of accessing a network over the Internet.

Regarding **claim 34**, as applied to claim 24, McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed invention.

McCann fails to disclose wherein the first data transfer connection is wired.

Williamson, however, further discloses wherein the first data transfer connection is wired (inherent, since it is well known that a connection between a service access point and a data transfer device such as a laptop or PDA can be connected by any communication means such as IR, Bluetooth or any wired means such as coaxial or fiber-optic cable as desired, see fig. 1, col. 2, [0013]).

It would therefore have been obvious to further modify McCann using Williamson's invention for the purpose of accessing a network over the Internet.

Regarding **claim 35**, as applied to claim 24, McCann further discloses wherein the system further comprises an accounting server (home AAA 8 and visiting AAA 6, see fig. 1, col. 3, [0016]-[0017]), which is configured to generate the billing data relating to the first data transfer connection (106) and to transfer the data to the mobile communications system (134), in which the billing data are formed into a bill associated with the identification data of the subscriber of the mobile communications system (see fig. 1, col. 3, [0017]).

Regarding **claim 36**, as applied to claim 34, McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed invention.

Williamson further discloses wherein the service access point is configured to maintain the data transfer connection initially set up between the data

transfer device and the service access point is maintained until login (see fig. 1, col. 2, [0013]-[0014], col. 3, [[0014]-[0015]]).

It would therefore have been obvious to further modify McCann using Williamson's invention for the purpose of accessing a network over the Internet.

Regarding **claim 37**, as applied to claim 24, McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed invention.

Williamson further discloses wherein the authentication server is configured to transmit a second password from the service access point to the data transfer device over a data transfer connection, the second password being also used in connection with login (see fig. 1, col. [0015]-[0016]).

It would therefore have been obvious to further modify McCann using Williamson's invention for the purpose of accessing a network over the Internet.

Regarding **claim 38**, as applied to claim 24, McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed invention.

Williamson further discloses wherein the authentication server is configured to transmit a confirmation identifier from the service access point to the data transfer device over a data transfer connection and transmitting the same confirmation identifier to the subscriber terminal together with the password, the password being only used if the received confirmation identifiers are the same (see fig. 1, col. [0015]-[0016]).

It would therefore have been obvious to further modify McCann using Williamson's invention for the purpose of accessing a network over the Internet.

Regarding **claim 39**, as applied to claim 24, McCann further discloses wherein the first data transfer connection between the data transfer device and the service access point is set up when the subscriber terminal is roaming (inherent, since the presence of a home AAA 8 and a local visitor AAA 6 indicates that the mobile user with handset 10 is roaming between a home mobile network and a visitor mobile network, see fig. 1, col. 3, [0016]-[0017]).

Regarding **claim 45**, as applied to claim 24, McCann further discloses wherein the data transfer device is configured to use the subscriber identification data as the password to log in to the service access point (see fig. 1, col. 3, [0013]-[0014], [0026]).

Regarding **claim 46**, as applied to claim 24, McCann further discloses wherein the authentication server is configured to transmit a user ID to the subscriber of the mobile communications system and the data transfer device is configured to use the user ID transmitted to the subscriber terminal in connection with login to the service access point (see fig. 1, col. 3, [0013]-[0014], [0026]).

Regarding **claim 47**, as applied 24, McCann further discloses the authentication server (114) is configured to transmit the user ID via the service access point (110) to the data transfer device (100) over the first data transfer connection (106) and the data transfer device (100) is configured to use the user ID transmitted to the data transfer device (100) in connection with login to the service access point (see fig. 1, col. 3, [0013]-[0014], [0026]).

4. Claim 3, 4, 20, 27, 28 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **McCann et al EP 1191763 (hereinafter McCann)** in view of

**Williamson EP 1107089** as applied to claims 1 and 24 above, and further in view of **Lantto et al 5,537,457 (hereinafter Lantto)**.

Regarding **claim 3**, as applied to claim 1, McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed invention except that in connection with the check, a query is sent to the home location register of the mobile communications system.

In the same field of endeavor, Lantto teaches wherein a query is sent to the home location register of the mobile communication system (see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 36-56 and col. 4, lines 52-67).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Lantto into the system of McCann and Williamson for the benefit of handling a call in a telephone system that operates without temporary allocated roaming numbers.

Regarding **claim 4**, as applied to claim 3, the combination of McCann, Williamson and Lantto disclose the claimed invention.

McCann and Williamson fail to disclose wherein the mobile subscriber identification data consist of the mobile subscriber international ISDN number, and with the query first the home location register of the mobile communications system is searched for the international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) corresponding to the mobile subscriber international ISDN number and then with the international mobile subscriber identity the home location register of the mobile communications system is searched for the related subscriber data, where the access right is defined.



Lantto, however, further discloses wherein the mobile subscriber identification data consist of the mobile subscriber international ISDN number (directory number MSN, see col. 5, lines 14-20), and with the query first the home location register of the mobile communications system is searched for the international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) corresponding to the mobile subscriber international ISDN number and then with the international mobile subscriber identity the home location register of the mobile communications system is searched for the related subscriber data, where the access right is defined (see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 36-56 and col. 4, lines 52-67).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the combination of McCann, Williamson and Lantto for the benefit of handling a call in a telephone system that operates without temporary allocated roaming numbers.

Regarding **claim 27**, as applied to claim 24, McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed invention except in that for checking the access right to the service access point (110), the authentication server (114) is configured to transmit a query to the home location register (130) of the mobile communications system (134).

In the same field of endeavor, Lantto teaches wherein in that for checking the access right to the service access point (110), the authentication server (114) is configured to transmit a query to the home location register (130) of the mobile communications system (134) (see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 36-56 and col. 4, lines 52-67).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Lantto into the system of McCann and Williamson for the benefit of handling a call in a telephone system that operates without temporary allocated roaming numbers.

Regarding **claim 28**, as applied to claim 27, the combination of McCann, Williamson and Lantto disclose the claimed invention.

McCann and Williamson fail to disclose the identification data of the subscriber of the mobile communications system (134) consist of the mobile subscriber international ISDN number, and the authentication server (114) is configured to submit the query to first search the home location register (130) of the mobile 'communications system (1M) for the international mobile subscriber identity corresponding to the mobile subscriber international ISDN number and then use the international mobile subscriber identity to search the home location register (130) of the mobile communications system (134) for the related subscriber data, where the access right is defined.

Lantto, however, further discloses wherein the identification data of the subscriber of the mobile communications system (134) consist of the mobile subscriber international ISDN number (directory number MSN, see col. 5, lines 14-20), and the authentication server (114) is configured to submit the query to first search the home location register (130) of the mobile 'communications system (1M) for the international mobile subscriber identity corresponding to the mobile subscriber international ISDN number and then use the international mobile subscriber identity to search the home location register (130) of the mobile communications system

(134) for the related subscriber data, where the access right is defined (see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 36-56 and col. 4, lines 52-67).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the combination of McCann, Williamson and Lantto for the benefit of handling a call in a telephone system that operates without temporary allocated roaming numbers.

Regarding **claims 20 and 44**, as applied to claims 16 and 40, McCann, as modified by the Williamson discloses the claimed invention except wherein in order to check whether the predetermined criterion is met, a periodic query is made to the home location register of the mobile subscriber's home mobile communications system.

Williamson, however, further discloses wherein in order to check whether the predetermined criterion is met, a periodic query is made to the home location register of the mobile subscriber's home mobile communications system (see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 36-56 and col. 4, lines 52-67).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Lantto into the system of McCann and Williamson for the benefit of handling a call in a telephone system that operates without temporary allocated roaming numbers.

#### **OFFICIAL NOTICE**

5. Regarding **claims 16 and 40**, as applied to claims 15 and 24, McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed limitations, but fails to explicitly teach wherein the visited mobile communications system (126) is configured to inform the

subscriber terminal (102) that if the roaming by the subscriber terminal (102) in the visited mobile communications system (126) fulfils a predetermined criterion, the data transfer connection (106) from the data transfer device (100) to the service access point (110) is provided at a lower charge than usual, and the authentication server (114) is configured to implement the data transfer connection (106) from the data transfer device (100) to the service access point (110) at a lower charge than usual if the predetermined criterion is met.

However, Examiner takes official notice that is well known to have a AAA server charge a mobile subscriber at a reduced rate based on predetermined criteria such as such as the mobile communications network provider, time of day, day of the week or a visited mobile communication network service area into which a subscriber has roamed.

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to configure the visited mobile communications system to inform the subscriber terminal that if the roaming by the subscriber terminal in the visited mobile communications system fulfils a predetermined criterion, the data transfer connection from the data transfer device to the service access point is provided at a lower charge than usual, and the authentication server is configured to implement the data transfer connection from the data transfer device to the service access point at a lower charge than usual if the predetermined criterion is met since the Examiner takes official notice that the implementation as described above is conventional and well known.

Regarding claims **17-19 and 41-43**, as applied to claims 15 and 24, McCann, as modified by Williamson discloses the claimed limitations, but fails to explicitly teach wherein receiving at the visited mobile communications system information from the subscriber terminal indicating that a lower charge data transfer connection to the service access point is preferred, receiving at the authentication server information from the visited mobile communications system indicating that the data transfer device of the user of the subscriber terminal will be provided with a lower charge data transfer connection to the service access point, and wherein in that check whether the predetermined criterion is met, a periodic query is made to the home location register of the mobile subscriber's home mobile communications system.

However, Examiner takes official notice that is well known to receive at the visited mobile communications system information from the subscriber terminal indicating that a lower charge data transfer connection to the service access point is preferred, receiving at the authentication server information from the visited mobile communications system indicating that the data transfer device of the user of the subscriber terminal will be provided with a lower charge data transfer connection to the service access point, and wherein in that check whether the predetermined criterion is met, a periodic query is made to the home location register of the mobile subscriber's home mobile communications system, in order that a mobile terminal may be indicate, based on the to time of day, day of the week or a visited mobile communication network service area into which a subscriber has roamed, the amount the mobile subscriber is charged.

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to receive at the visited mobile communications system information from the subscriber terminal indicating that a lower charge data transfer connection to the service access point is preferred, receiving at the authentication server information from the visited mobile communications system indicating that the data transfer device of the user of the subscriber terminal will be provided with a lower charge data transfer connection to the service access point, and wherein in that check whether the predetermined criterion is met, a periodic query is made to the home location register of the mobile subscriber's home mobile communications system since the Examiner takes official notice that the implementation as described above is conventional and well known.

### ***Conclusion***

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Salminen 6,463,286 discloses a method, exchange telecommunication system and mobile station for temporary selective national roaming at predetermined network operation conditions in a mobile radio communication system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Olumide T. Ajibade-Akonai whose telephone number is 571-272-6496. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8.30p-5p.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha D. Banks-Harold can be reached on 571-272-7905. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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